KHIVA.

Mr. MacGahan's Paper on Khiva Before the American Geographical Society.

The Russian Expedition of Conquest.

Epeeches of Chief Justice Daly, General Sherman and Dr. Hayes.

Tales of the Orient, from that far away time when the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments" were published, have always possessed a most charming fascination. Moore's "Lalla Rookh," written without the writer ever having beheld the scenes im-mortalized by the glowing spiender of his verse, has added to the spell a deeper and more abiding enchantment. It seems almost ruthless outlawry to lift this veil of romalice and expose to view the long-haden realms of reality, and then, adding cruelty to the whole, propound in the most pro-mate manner possible the series of poetic comm-

Where that plenty of dutiful vassals?
That plenty of gold and to spare?
Where that plenty of beautiful castles?
Why are all dissolved in the air?
But these are the days of coming down to the hardpan of facts and newspaper enterprise has done more to accomplish this result than any other human agency. It found out Dr. Livingstone, and showed what a country the interior of Africa is and the mystic Nile and the mystery of its myriad lakes. And now the same spirit of progressive newspaper enterprise dispels the olden glories of romance about Khiva and its khans, palaces and mosques and beautiful women. Mr. J. A. MacGahan, a commissioner of the HERALD, is the first one to "hold the mirror up to nature" and show the people of New York this country of Independent Turkistan in its true and decidedly unpoetic but none the less interesting light. His brilliant letters and their vivid portravals of the scenes attending the entering of Kniva by the Russian expedition under command of General Kaufmann, of which he was the only civilian attendant, as published in the HERALD, very nat-urally intensified the eagerness to hear a more within the scope of newspaper correspondence. The announcement, therefore, that Mr. MacGahan would, last evening, under the auspices of the American Geographical Society, read a paper giving more extended details of the Khivan campaign, had the effect to fill the large hall of the Cooper Institute. Such a select and intelligible blage has rarely been seen at any meeting in this city. As the hour arrived for the opening, of the meeting some of the more rominent member of the society took their places on the platform. There were other ing General Sherman, whose appearance was the signal of hearty greeting by the audience, Consul General Bodisco, the Hon. S. S. Cox, General Sherman, Colonel T. Bailey Myers, Dr. L. L. Hayes, Francis A. Stout, Henry Grinnell, General Hancock, W. H. Moore, Rev. Mr. Nassau, Chevaller Wyckoff, Dr. A. K. Gardner, William Remsen, George Cobet Ward, Richard E. Mount, Colonel Adenried. Oswald Ottendorffer and Colonel Devoc. Some preliminary business was transacted and Judge Daly, the President, explained why the society had not yet taken any action regarding the reported death of Dr. Livingstone, which, he said, was on account of a hope that the venerable Atrican explorer was still alive—an which, he said, was on account of a hope that the venerable Atrican explorer was still alive—an announcement that was received with demonstrations of great delight—and he then, after reference to other matters, paved the way for the appearance of Mr. MacGahan, introducing him with a prelude of pleasant compliment. As Mr. MacGahan advanced on the platform to the desk, and, with a bow to the audience, laid his manuscript on the desk, he was greeted with an exuberance of enthusiasm that at once put him en rapport with the assemblage. His paper was listened to with the deepest attention, and the interest deepened as he progressed. His account of the admice of the Russian column and battle scenes; his turillingly graphic, and, with the accompanying strereopticon views, gave to the scenes described the vividness of reality. But it is ninecessary to lollow him through all his interesting details. He carried his audience by the banks of the Cxus, explored with them the palace of the Khan, threaded the mysteries of the harem, and made, in short, a general survey of every phase of Khivan he. Interminging with these general descriptions were personal incidents, the intense indicrousness of some of which seemed more a record of fiction than scenes from actual life.

The Proceedings.

The Proceedings.

It was moved and seconded that the rules referring to the regular order of business be suspended, except the reading of the list of new members, which was then submitted, numbering 170, who were declared unanimously elected.

Special of Judge Daly.

Judge Daly said—I have been asked why it is

NEECH OF JUDGE DALY.

Judge Daly said—I have been asked why it is that the society has not taken some action in reference to the death of Dr. Livingstone. I take this occasion to say that although the report of his drait has been corroborated by a letter received at Zanzidar of the 20th of October, from Lieutenant Cameron, commander of the relief expedition, yet its reliability is not assured. This report corroborates previous reports, but it still rests on the veracity of a negro kinhma, by whom the information was communicated to Lieutenant Cameron. Under ordinary circumstances such a report would be credited, as Dr. Livingstone's death was before reported under like incumstances. There is still, however, a faint hope that the brave old traveller still exists, and the society, before taking any action in this matter, requires more corroboration than that already Livingstone's death was before reported under like bircumstances. There is still, however, a faint nope that the brave old traveller still exists, and the society, before taking any action in this matter, requires more corroboration than that already received. The paper of to-night will be by Mr. J. A. MacGahan, who, as the card states, is the only civilian who was present with the Russian column at the capture of Khiva. Air. MacGahan and the society are honored to-night with the presence of General Sherman—(cheers)—who has come on from Washington for the purpose of being present on this occasion. (Cheers.) As General Sherman is himself a traveller, and has passed over a portion of Asia, I shall, if I may take that liberty, in the course of the evening ask him to say a word or two in regard to his journey in the Caucasus. I make that request for a particular reason, because I think he will gratify the audence if he will afterwards exhibit the views of the Caucasus given by Mr. Kennon in his account of that interesting country. Mr. Black, who was here on the occasion of the Polaris reception, photographing the views, has come on from Boston to night to render us the same service on this occasion. It is now, I think, about 500 years ago since Marco Polo made that most remarkable journey from Venice to Cathay, the account of which was reveived with so much astonishment in Europe and woke that country up from its lethargy to undertake an enterprise to go to the Cape of Good Hope and discover the country. During that journey Marco Polo passed twelve months in that country, travelsed by the gentleman who will speak to you to-night, and from that time to the present, under the intolerance of Mahometan rule, It has been shut out from the civilized world. The country, traversed by the gentleman who will speak to high the present agains of the caspian to the nother hands of the Cape of those military movements which resulted in opening up that country to the knowledge of mankind, and which has extended the power of kness

cid and to night, but new to modern civilization. It affords me great pleasure to introduce to you Mr. MacGahan. (Cheers.)

MR. MacGahan. (Cheers.)

MR. MacGahan. Saddress.

MR. PRESIDENT, PELLOWS OF THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, LADIES AND GENTLEMENBEFOR THE CONTROL OF THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, LADIES AND GENTLEMENBEFOR THE CONTROL OF THE CONTROL OF

sweer such great disadvantages for obtaining mormation, that they returned with very vagne such a more and they returned with very vagne such a such

self?

After several beautiful stereoscopic views of scenes in the Caucasus had been exhibited and explained by Judge Daly, he caused considerable merriment by saying that when the lights were put out there would be some additional light thrown on Khiva by General Sherman, whom had now the honor of introducing to them. (Cheera.)

cheers.

General Sherman, on coming forward to address the meeting, was loudy applauded. He said that they had heard the only notice he had received—that he was to give them some light and information upon Khiva. He had come there that night to hear his friend MacGahan, whom he had listened to with the greatest piensure. He intended to cross-question him on some points when he had an opportunity of doing so. When he (General Sherman) was in the East—two years ago he received a despatch that a newspaper correspondent, one macGahan, was to join him. This was not welcome news, but Mr. MacGahan came, and he iound him a most agreeable and companionable man. He had listened to him with extreme pleasure, and he did not intend, at that late hour, to supplement any remarks made by Mr. MacGahan with regard to the Caucasus which lay between Central Europe and Asia as the connecting link between ancient and modern civilization. It was in the Caucasus they found that beautiful Caucasian race, because they had clean water, and they were accustomed to hear of the praises of the fine race known as the Georgians of the Caucasus. The General described his arrival at Koti, where there was a village or town that was Russian, pretty much like a place in Pennsylvania, and while there a man wanted to sell them town lots, but nobedy invested. (Cheers.) There was Roth, where there was a village or town that was Russian, pretty much like a place in Pennsylvania, and while there a man wanted to sell them town lots, but nobody invested. (Cheers.) There was a raifroad to Tidis. They expected to find some of the beautiful women of Georgia, but they did not see many. They made the journey to Tidis partly by rail and partly by carriage. They tound there Russians in garrison under the command of the brother of the Emperor, a fine, pleasant, agreeable gentleman, of excellent presents, they did not see many. They made the was satisfied there was a commingling of races passing from the Caspian Sea and pouring into what is now known as the Caucasus. Those races came from the Oxus and coming into that gorge of the Caucasus intermarried, and their children, having the best of clean water, had produced the Caucasian race. (Cheers.) He had no doubt that the Russians living north of the Caucasus were the dirtiest people they ever saw. He did not believe they ever washed their faces or their bodies; but in the Souin, where they had water, they were a more cleanly people. The Russians had established civil and military bureaus in Khiva, and he had no doubt that the government was adapted to the people and was as good for them as any that could be given. There appeared to be justice tempered with mercy. A good military system was established, the officers were extremely intelligent and the Russians soldiers in that country would laworably bear comparison with our own. (cheers.) The people were mixed with all the races of Asia, and they were at war almost from time immemorial until about the close of the American civil war, when the Russians and they word, and he had experienced no more danger than he had lear of now. He thought that the rule of the Russians in the Caucasus had been for the advancement of civilization, and therefore he was glad to hear that the Russians in the Caucasus had been for the East. When the wild Turcomans and Khivans were subdued, the old Persian Empire would have

(Cheers.)
A vote of thanks (proposed by Dr. Hayes) to Mr.
MacGahan and General Sherman brought the proceedings to a close.

THE AMERICAN MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY.

The American Microscopical Society of the City of New York held its annual meeting and election last evening at its rooms in the Mott Memorial Library, No. 64 Madison avenue. The following are the names of the officers elected:—President, John B. Rich, M. D.; First Vice President, O. G. Mason; Second Vice President, William H. Atkinson, M. D.; Third Vice President, John Frey; Corresponding Secretary, D. H. Woodwille, M. D.; Recording Secretary, J. P. Wintringham; Treasurer, Professor T. D'Oremieux; Curator, Samuel Jackson; Librarian, S. G. Perry, M. D.

JAY COOKE & CO.'S CREDITORS.

[From the Cooperstown (N. Y.) Journal, Feb. 26.] Mr. H. A. Risley, of Washington—father of the Miss Risley who was adopted by Mr. Seward, accompanied him on his journey around the world and edited his book giving an account thereof was at the Carr Hotel a couple of days since our last issue. He is visiting the banks that were creditors of Jay Cooke & Co.'s First National Bank of Washington, effecting a compromise on an offer of fifty per cent cash and fifty per cent in the bonds of the Northern Pacific Raifroad Company—equivalent now to about eighty-five cents on the dollar.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Comptroller Green reports the following receipts of the treasury yesterday :-From taxes of 1873 and interest.
From arce of itaxes, assessments and interest.
From collection of assessments and interest.
From marke rents, ites, Ac.
From water rents.
From bureau of Permits—Mayor's Office.
From itemses—Mayor's Office.
From fees and fiftes—District Courts.

ART MATTERS.

The Sale To-Night at Clinton Hall. A sale will take place at eight o'clock this even-ing of the pictures which have been on view during the week at the gallery No. 817 Broadway. The sale, however, will occur at Cunton Hall, and at the gallery, and will include some few specimens of marble statuary by R. H. Park. Since the gallery was opened the landscape by Lambinet has divided attention among connoisseurs with the cattle by Voltz. The Lamnet is not absolutely new to public vision, but it is very excellent. There is a "Forest Frontier," bearing the autograph of George Inness, and on that account valuable, though it is eclipsed by his more recent works. Some bright little bits by Theodore Frère fill nooks that we are giad to see so well occupied. Steffeed's "Young Family" is a very clever painting of a group of dogs. Ronner and Col's "Taking it Easy" brims with character, and in this respect ranks with any picture in the collection. D'Haussy has some well drawn "Cattle at Work." These are among paintings to which we have not referred. We have already mentioned with praise Meyer von Bremen's "Gariand." Tom's "Cattle and Landscape." Mulier's "Pet of the Pacha," Voltz's "Thuringian Landscape" and Veron's three pictures, with their singular and effective masses of color. eclipsed by his more recent works. Some bright

Mr. L. A. Lanthier's little gallery, at No. 6 Astor place, shares in the spring impulse to which we dozen new pictures, some by foreign and some by native artists. Foremost are two characteristically quiet bits in oil by David Johnson, that lover of lichens and student of rocks. One is a scene at Fourteen Mile Island and the other a view at Wawanyanda. It is one thing to imitate the organic character of a rock with geological accuracy; it is another to invest a landscape with healthy but tranquil sentiment. Mr. Johnon has united the two achievements in a high degree in the first mentioned of these pictures, which, although it is capable of much greater elaboration, bears many marks of an affectionate, intelligent and patient spirit. Jules Goupil has a small oil painting, highly finished, representing a fair lady, almost Grecian in the outline of her countenance, attentively examining a piece of Japanese bronze. The mouth i ining a piece of Japanese bronze. The mouth is very sweet, the lips warm, full, sensitive, yet not voluptuous. There are quite a number of water color drawings by J. Thorpe. Most of them lack frames as yet. One of the best represents some sucep, carefully drawn, on the Sussex Bowns. Couturier, the celebrated painter of poulity, has a number of chickens and ducks, periectly drawn and grouped after the lashion of nature. Guricino contributes a sketch of some lazzaroni. Robert de Paum, of Brussels, following in the wake of Bakalowicz, presents us with a tail and gracelei woman offering a brilliant green parrot a lump of sugar. Parrots and large ladies are very well in their place, but perhaps they have been brought into this sort of juxtaposition often enough. Paum has, however, in this instance been quite as successful as Bakalowicz, and he has been amable enough to represent the lady feeding the parrot, instead of teasing it. Aboy-Rebonet has a small oil painting, assumed to be representative of Diana of Poictiers. Diana is dressed in red velvet, with a white satin underskirt. One hand resis thoughtully at her mouth, the other on the table. The floor is lesselated, the façade of the tail mantelpiece is hung with tapestry and the wall above arches lottily into the goomy ceiling. All of the pictures we have mentioned are quite small, and most of them are painted with very minute finish. None of the work is hasty and careless. There is a small proportion of ouyers who do not have to wait to know the name of the artist in order to determine whether a picture is worth possessing. It is to this class that this limited collection appeals. There is also an allegorical subject by Benjamin West, taken from the Revelation, and to which we must refer at another time. very sweet, the lips warm, full, sensitive, vet not

Plenty of our artists go to Newport and Lake George, few of them wander as far as Lima or Valparaiso. Mr. H. A. Ferguson seems to have done so, however, and the result is that he has produced three pictures severally representative of scenes consists of a landscape which may be beheld by any one occupying a position on the bridge that hes midway between the eastern and western divisions of the town of Arequipa. In the background are snow crowned mountain peaks, the loftiest of which is known as Pichu Pichu. In the foreground is a shallow expansion of the stream that takes its name from the town. At intervals upon the low shore are slender trees belonging to the cypress family and looking like attenuated poplar trees. To the right, upon an elevation of land, extends a long, low wall, made of adobe, whitewashed, enclosing a tropic garden and leading from a private residence. The disposition of lights and shadows is skilful, and the picture as a whole is well painted, though we could have desired a firmer and more exact indication of the character of the unfamiliar equatorial foliage. The Ecuador scene shows Chimborazo from the banks of the Guayas. The hour is sunset, and the low lying shore is covered with trees and vines richly and picturesquely dishevelled. Chief among these is the matarphic iree, embarrassec with brilliant parasites, the interstices of its voluptuous foliage periorated with a burning light. The attempt to indicate the lavish and sensuous abcandon of poplar trees. To the right, upon an elevation of cate the lavish and sensuous abandon of nature in these latitudes is much more successful than the average of such efforts. The Childan landscape is more daring than the others, and reproduces the peak of Paloman among the Andes. Down a precipitous and rocky guiler dashes the Down a precipitous and rocky guilet dashes the slim rivulet named Topingato. To the left an equally steep and arduous mountain pass is threaded by a few mounted merchants and arrieros returning irom Santiago to Mendoza. The picture is an upright. It is ambitious, but the ambition is justified by the fact that the painter resided for a long time amid the scenes he describes, and was sustained by something of the genius of the true artist through many patient and wearnsome studies. The scene has a local character which cannot be mistaken. The temperament is far removed from that meek and marrowless one with which the average painter of tempests in teacups has made us familiar. All the pictures will be on view for a short time at Mr. Ferguson's studio, No. 6 Astor place.

Spring Movements in Pictures-Mr.

Avery. Mr. Avery has not been apathetic; he has only been quiet; and now, at his pleasant parior gallery on Fifth avenue, above Fourteenth street, are to be seen a dozen new oil paintings, almost all of which have just been received from Europe, and none of which have been publicly beheld in this country. E. S. Kennedy, the English artist, has a Spanish subject, in which a young gentleman eans against a casement conversing with a young girl, attended by her duenna. The girl toys with a sprig of cleander, plucked from a bush hard by, and the young man is so engrossed that he does not notice the bouquet he holds behind him (ready or presentation when the duenna shall be out of sight) is being demolished by a nibbling goat. The distribution of lights and shadows in this little picture is excellent, and the underglow of humor is expressed with refinement. De la Brely is represented by a French target party of a century ago, noticeable for the graceful disposition of the figures. There are two coast scenes by W. T. Richards; only one of them, however, that representing moonlight on the ocean, is in his best and more recent style. Luminous and rich is a life size figure by C. L. Muller, showing a beautiful woman, sumptuously dressed, turning over a volume of engravings as she sits beneath a tree. Adolphe de Boucherville has two companion pieces named "Captivity" and "Laberty." The first represents a young and exquisite Georgian wistful and pining assid the spiendid immurement of a Turkish harem. She is magnificently attired. Superb cushions support her form. A casket of rich jewels, gitts from her sensual master, lies open beside her. But her fingers forget the fashing gems, and her eyes are fixed upon the memory of the green glades and dancing waters she shall see no more. The treatment is full of pathos. "Laberty" is less showy in its accessories, but is delightfully cheery in spirit, representing a young girl in the forest holding in one hand an open cage and watching the flight of a bird sie has just freed. Shattuck has painted a landscape for the purpose of introducing some sheep, but the sheep are so inferior to the landscape that we wish his latention had been reversed. Escosura has an audaciously brilliant picture. A fine looking woman, with amiable and rather jolly leatures, sits in a showy figured dress before a mirror arranging her hair. The mantelpiece is hung with olue satin and fanked by a gandy Japanese screen. A Turkish rug is extended in iront of the hearth. An armchair, cushioned with rrimson is partity concealed by a glittering green satin curtain embroidered with red flowers. A portion of the scene is reflected in the mirror, reh and elaborate, and containing among other features an Italian greephound, very deincately drawn. P. C. Compte has a French interior, paved with blue, white and yellow thes. In the middle of the floor stands a tall and beautiful woman in a sweeping robe of velvet, red india in color, and belonging to the age of Louis Treize. Through the window is seen the chatean of Fontainebleau. life size figure by C. L. Muller, showing a beautiful woman, sumptuously dressed, turning over a vol-

Pasini has a large picture representing a religious fite in Cairo, noticeable for its effective grouping and rich and sombre ensemble. A landscape by Kock-Kock presents some of the best merits and some of the faults or that artist. The light and perspective and the sense of distance and expanse are excellent. So is the drawing of the trees. But that coldness and glaze for which Kock-Kock was so censurable are very definitely perceived. Jules Wagner has an excellent picture about three leet square called "The Birthday." It represents a German family of the humbler class celebrating the birthday of one of their number. Two rustie musicians stand in the background. The lamily seated at the table are watching with interest the uncorking of a bottle of champagne by the son, who holds a rose in his mouth by the stem and whose lace betrays his sense of the importance of his task. The figures are very well drawn, the sense of good cheer and sweet feeling is delightful, and the perspective of houses seen through the open window is adrottly managed. Wagner is a pupil of Leys and resides at Antwerp. The present picture figured in the Vienna Exposition.

ACHEEN.

The Dutch Army Advancing Steadily Under Difficulties-Heavy Losses in Officers and Men.

Advices from Acheen, under date of the 28th of January, report the progress of the Hollanders' army expedition against the Sultan thus:—

army expedition against the Sultan thus:—
During the past two days the Dutch troops have been fighting for the possession of a piece of ground from which the Kraton could be bombarded, and which hies behind two fortified villages. The losses during the two days in killed and wounded were 100, of which fourteen were officers. The opposition was determined, but the piece of ground had been obtained.

Batteries were being erected, on which heavy guns would be mounted.

A letter had been sent to the Sultan stating on what terms peace would be granted. The messenger had been stripped naked, bound and taken to the interior, having first been threatened with death. The letter was not delivered to the Sultan, but torn into pieces.

The Rajah of Pedier, with 1,500 followers, had arrived at Acneen and strengthened the war party.

A division of the Dutch fact, had been sent to

arrived at Achoen and Strengthened party.

A division of the Dutch fleet had been sent to bombard the town of Pedier.

The people had assumed the government. Choiera was diminishing.

THE ARMY.

The Army Register Out-New Feature-Officers of Foreign Birth-Promotions from the Ranks.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1874. The official Army Register for January 1, 1874, with an addenda giving the changes that have occurred from that date to the time the Register went to press, is at length ready for distribution. It was anticipated by the HERALD Register, published on the 7th lostant, which also included changes subsequent to the making up of the official document. The only

is that under the caption of "brevet and volunteer commissions" the dates of all commissions held by officers, with the dates of muster out, vacation. &c., are inserted. For example, the record of Colonel McCoy, aide-de-camp to General Sherman, is as follows:-

&c., are inserted. For example, the record of Colonel McCoy, aide-de-camp to General Sherman, is as follows:—

Colonel, aide-de-camp, March S, 1869; first lieutenant brevet, captain brevet, and or brevet, and iletenant colonel brevet, all March 2, 1867; first lieutenant fitty-fourth Ohio volunteers, October 21, 1861; captain same regiment, March 10, 1863; captain, aide-de-camp volunteers, October 29, 1863; major, aide-de-camp volunteers, October 29, 1863; musiered out September 1, 1866; lieutenant colonel, aide-de-camp, August 11, 1866; vacated March 7, 1869, ieutenant colonel volunteers brevet. This takes up thirteen lines of the Register, and with numerous other cases of the Register, and with numerous other cases of the same kind extends the volume to 260 pages—about one-fifth more than last year. The object of this additional information is to enable the accounting officers of the Treasnry Department to ascertain, without troubling the Adjutant General, when an officer becomes entitled to the ten, twenty. thirty and iorty per cent increase of pay for five, ten, fitteen and twenty years' service respectively. Innumerable charges have been raised against officers on the books of the Treasury Department, on account of overpayments caused by this per centum, technically called "iongevities," being anticipated by errors on the part of officers in computing their length of service, many of them counting from the date they were appointed in the counting from the date they were appointed in the tend of the date they accepted their appointment. This information should have been included in last year's Register, but the necessary data could not be obtained in time. One officer has recently been court martialled and dismissed for reporting that he resigned from the Firth United States colored regiment, whereas he was dishonorably dismissed by Major General Butler. The number of officers in the arthlery and 121 in the infanity. This does not include one born in Asia, one in Fast India and three who were born when their

who entered the service as enlisted men are na-tives of the United States, and not "lorelgn mer-cenaries." The United States is credited with 10s promotions from the army; Ireland, 44; Germany, 23; England, 7; Scotland, 7; Canada, 2; Switzer-land, 2; Norway 1; Sweden, 1; at sea, 1.

THE CHINESE NEW YEAR.

Its Celebration in New York-The Heathen Temple in Baxter Street.

The attention of citizens has been attracted turing the past few days by the appearance on the streets of an unusual number of Chinese. Their attire was better and more becoming than is worn by the permanent Mongolian colony in New York. These strangers came from New Jersey, Massachusetts and other points where they are employed to celebrate, according to the custom of their country, the new year, which, as laid down in Chinese chronology, has just commenced. The ceremonies partake largely of a religious character, and as New York is the only city this side of the Rocky Mountains favored with a Joss, or heathen temple, in which is installed a deity and in charge of a Buddhist priest, many faithful

the Rocky Mountains favored with a Joss, or heathen temple, in which is installed a deity and in charge of a Buddhist priest, many faithful Celestials came here to welcome in the new year, to settle outstanding debts, compose past leuds and generally enjoy themselves.

The TREMPLE IN BAXTER STREET.

The Chinese Temple is situate at No. 12 Baxter street, one of the most squally quarters of the city. It is on the second floor of an ancient, dirly and dispidated frame building. There is no attempt a: elegance in the arrangements of the two apartments, which are of about equal dimensions and connected by a doorless opening. The first entered is used for carrying on gambling, with a square, thin frame, in which small rails run from one end to the other, and as the play progresses wooden balls, the size of an ounce builet, are passed to and fro. The visitors are mainly congregated in this room, and seem to enjoy a pastime at which no money appears to be lost or won; but whether such is called the Chinese Club Room.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CHAPEL.

The chapel or temple fronts on Baxter street, and differs from the outer apartment very fittle beyond the addition of an altar, over which is suspended a gaady and hideous picture of the God Po, seated, with an expression of malice mingled with gross sensuality. He is autrounded with cheap, tawdry paraphernalia and an abundance of timsel, which is so attractive to Mongolian taste. There are pictures of two pretty females, apparently attendant goldesses—one at each side of fro. On the walls of the room are suspended strips of red paper, on which are inscribed quotations from the writings of Conficus, and a sickening odor arises from the barbarons incense that fils the atmosphere, combined with the single of kerosene, which burns in several lamps. A large many-colored balloon is suspended from the ceilling directly in front of Fo, and smaller ones in other parts of the room. The Intriture is of the ordinary kind, very scanty and cheap. There is an alcoye, or recess, in which are

THE LATE HENRY SMITH.

Obsequies Yesterday at the Seventh Avenue Methodist Church.

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION.

Amid all the pomp and circumstance which the commined efforts of the military, civic and police authorities of the metropolis could throw about the obsequies of a public official, the mortal remains of Heary Smith, late President of the Police Commission of this city, were yesterday borne from out the city where he had succeeded in making himself a power and an authority as a broker in politics to the little village on the banks of the Mohawk whence he had emerged as a boy, penniless, unfavored and friendless, a quarter of tury ago. To say that the funeral of the man was the occasion of an immense turn out of the people (so-called) generally would be but the stating of an absolute fact: for it cannot be denied that, from early morn till the hearse was borne from the City Hall to the rail-road depot late in the day, the streets though which the funeral procession was destined to pass were lined with thousands of spectators. Yet there was a marked difference between the crowds that througed the sidewalks and the crowds which usually gather together to witness the iuneral of a public man who during his life-time may have made his name a household word

as an honest man or for the good deeds done when want and misery demanded the aid and comfort of

the good and the well to do. The majority were

made up of spectators who were spectators because they knew there was to be a spectacle of a grand public funeral, and who would not have been spectators at all had there been plenty of work for idle hands to do. It may be safely asserted that there has not been for ten years past present at any public occasion on a non-holiday so peculiar a crowd as that which gazed from sidewalk, stoop and alleyway at the pageant of yesterday. There were but few women to be seen along the whole route of the procession and the masses which darkened the line of march and stood on Broadway shivering for hours before the music of the bands could be neard, and who stood shivering for hours while the long line of military, police and high dignitaries of the city gov-ernment filed solemnly and grandly before them, were chiefly of the "unemployed" class-men who, before the late panic, never knew probably what a holiday-a week day without work-really afforded in the way of sight seeing. There were bungreds of them looking hungry and ragged, yet not like the ordinary rabble that makes it a business to be on hand at every public pageant, and whose every step and every move is an incentive for action to the detectives on the trail of the bad characters of the town. They were orderly, all of them. They sat upon the steps of the stoops on Fifth avenue, and while waiting smoked their pipes and gazed wistfully up at the happy laughing child faces which beamed out of almost every window on either side way, each full of expectation of the treat of band music and soldier marching that they all had been told was sure to come. Candidly, there could not have been any better evidence o the immense number of willing, able-bodied men who are now in want of work than was afforded by the thousands of laborers, mechanics and others of a like character who thronged the street during the procession. It seemed as though they had somehow discovered that there was a public show, free to all, by which one day at least could be whiled away. The excitement of the waiting for the display, the pushing and the crowding, and the sudden meeting with old friends who had hidden themselves away in their hours of want, so that friends in better circumstances would not descry them in their tattered clothes-

want, so that friends in better circumstances made them forget that once upon a time one meal a day did not answer for three.

AT THE CITY HALL.

It was some time after one o'clock when the procession started from the City Hall. The body, up to the time of the removal from the Governor's room, from midnight of the night previous, had been laid in an elegant casket bound and adorned with silver nails and handles, and was yet buried, so to speak, beneath mounds of flowers and roses, which fairly ladened the air with their perfume. It took a long time for the crowd of sight-seers to pass by the casket and gratify their curiosity in gazing upon the leatures of the dead, but it was finally deemed advisable, before all the patient waters on the Hall steps had been able to reach even the floor on which the Governor's room is situated, to close the lid over the face of the deceased. The procession finally started in the following order, the band of the Seventh regiment, which was drawn up in line in front of the City Hall at the time, playing a dirge as the coffin was borne to the hearse by eight police captains:—

Mounted Police.

The Seventh Regiment, National Guard.

The Seventh Pounted Police.

The Seventh Regiment, National Guard.

Battalion of Fire Department ander Chief Engineer Eli Hattalion of Fire Department and the Chief Engineer Eli Hattalion of Fire Department and Engineer Eli Hattalion of Fire Departments in Carriages.

Battalion of Fire Departments of Police on Control of Cartalian and Henevolent Lodge F. and A. M.

Police Commissioners Charlick, Russell, Gardner and Duryea.

Police Justices Kilbreth, Morgan, Bixby, Flammer, Russeite and Sherwood.

Mayor and Common Council in carriages.

Heads of Departments.

Citizens on loot.

TO THE CHURCH.

Heads of Departments.

Clitzens on loot.

To the Church.

The snow had been the hight previous thoroughly cleared from the surface of Broadway and the march was, therefore, unobstructed to Fourteenth street. On reaching Union square the Seventh had to break into company fronts, as the snow had not been carried away from certain portions of the street along the left of the line of the parade. When the coffin was borne into the church on Seventh avenue, near Fourteenth street, there was an immense crowd on the sidewalk, and it was found that even the galleries of the sacred edifice had been filled a full hour before. The services were plain and devoid of all ostentation. There were no decorations; the foral tributes which had graced the Governor's Room in the morning, placed on tables at the foot of the reading desk railing, being the only evidence that the ceremony was other than an ordinary one. The casket was borne in by a selected number of the police captains and deposited in the middle aisle near the altar raining, and was soon followed by the pallbearers, headed by Commissioners Charlick and Gardener and the various heads of departments and other persons well known in political circles in the city, among whom were President Wales, of the Department of Public Works; President John Wheeler, of the Tax Commission; George Starr, Commissioner of Emigration, Shepherd Knapp, Sheridan Shook, Isaac Bell, General Bowen, Commodore Budd, Archibald Bliss.

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Biliss.

THE RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The musical part of the services were under the direction of T. B. Mosher, chorister of the church, and the choir was made up of Miss Annie Borie, soprano; Hattie Bryan, contralto; Royal Keith, basso—the organist being Win. G. McCail. The Dead March in Saul was rendered as the coffin was being borne up the aisle, and soon after it was placed at the foot of the altar railing; the nymn, of which the following are the first two verses, was exquisitely sung by the quartette:—

How vain is all beneath the skies; How fransient every earthly bitss; How slender all the londest ties That bind us to a world of bliss.

The evening cold, the morning dew, The withering grass, the lading flower, Of earthly hopes are embler a true— The glory of a passing hone.

Selections from the 103d Psaim, "Bless the Lord, Oh, my soul," and from the twenty-fourth chapter of the Gospel according to St. Matthew were next read, after which the choir sweetly sang the hymn. "Depths of Mercy." The first two verses run as

Depths of mercy! Can there be Mercy still reserved for me? Can my God his wrath forbear? Me, the chief of sinners, spare?

Can my God his wrath forbear?

Me, the chief of sinners, spare?

I have long withstood it is grace,
Long provoked Him to His face,
Would not hearken to His calls.

Grieved Him by a thousand fails.

The Rev. Mr. Bottome then followed with his address. He read it from manuscript, and it can be said, therefore, that it had been carefully prepared. It was exceedingly disjointed in the opening passages, quotations from Pasims and the New Testament making up the chief buils. However, he finally made a few remarks which, to say the least, created quite a flutter among the politicians from their very boldapas. He said that he knew nothing of Mr. Smith personally, and all, therefore, he would have to say about him would be based simply on what he had read in the newspapers, which had in great part, in his opinion, taken the place of the pulpit. He then quoted Mayor Havemeyer's communication to the Board of Aldermen in its entirety, and also that portion of the resolution passed by the Board which related to Mr. Smith's character as a public official and a private citizen. He also read a poem, "In Memoriam," which he had been requested to read, and which he explained had been requested to

an admirer of the deceased. He then went on to say that as human beings we were all Subjects of a Common influence.

Divine law taught us the great lesson of charity and bade us not to judge too hastly of our neighbor, to point to his faults sneeringly, as we were all liable to fall into error ourselves. He referred to the Saviour's treatment of the accusers of the woman taken in adultery as evidence of how He taught by His own practice the law of charity. The reverend gentleman them spoke of the dangers public men were exposed to from the criticisms of the press, and animaliverted very strongly upon what he called the vandalism ofcertain newspapers in tearing private character to pieces to gratify a political end. He did not deny that a free press in a free community was a sort of necessity, and he acknowledged that the power and watch universe of the press was the great preservator of public virtue. Still, he did not believe in the right of the press to attack one's family and private character and throw, as it were, into a caldron of vituperation and abuse everything that could blacken a good man's fair name. It had come to such a pass, he said, that nothing was at times saie from the vaudalism of a press that placed no immits to what it calls its "rights," and which hesitated at nothing so long as, for instance, a man in nomination for office could be deated, even by the wrongthi blasting of his reputation and that of his friends. He believed that the reason why good men were nowadays so reluctant to accept office was that they were unwilling to confront the abuse of partisan journalists, and thus, indirectly, the partisan press was an aider and abetter in the work of making of which edices cesspoils of corruption. It was, he said, a divine law that that "the who spoke evil of the laws spoke evil of the lord." Fair criticism of men in authority was mocked and made an immorality of even when pure and undefiled. The Scriptures said that "the who spoke evil of the laws spoke evil of the laws spoke evil of the

nothing great but God?"

THE ROBES AND EMOLUMENTS OF PLACE AND POSITION

Were nothing now to him who was gone. Life
was out a vapor, that appeared for an instant and
then disappeared. Still the soul was still alive;
the real life of the deceased had not departed, and
that which is and must be iorever is
and must be the end and fruit of that
which was. The hereafter was but the echo of the
now. Every one was personally responsible to God
ior all his acts, and what we might deem bad in a
man with our finite sight might be good in His
sight. When a man failed to live up to the standard of charity and love of the right he lived in
absolute rejection of the Saviour. Our public
men's lives, he said, did Lot always come up to
the proper religious standard. It had often
puzzled nim to answer the question why practical
religion is so rare among public men. They
were often, he said, by their irreligion
an injury to public virtue. He believed it
an absolute necessity in their lives to
render them fit for the discharge of their duffes;
for sin in a man's heart was a rebellion in deed
against God and must be atonee for. "Without
holiness no man shall eversee God," said the Scriptures. The reverend gentleman then closed by
earnestly praying that God may bless the widow
and adopted daughter and friends of the deceased,
who were left said and broken-hearted, and that
the rich should give of their wealth to the poor.

After the address the choir sang the hymn which
begins:—

Jesus, lover of my soul,
the met of Thy bosom fly.
While the learer waters roll,

After the address the choir sang the hymn which begins:

Jesus, lover of my soul,
Let me to Thy bosom fly,
While the nearer waters roll,
While the tempest still is high.

The funeral march of Beethoven was then given, and the casket was taken out and placed in the nearse. The procession was then again formed, and through Fourteenth street to Fifth avenue to Forty-second street the solemn march was continued to the Grand Central depot, where a special train was awaiting the arrival of the corpse. The train let about half-past five o'clock. To-day, at noon, at Amsterdam, on the Central road, the remains will be consigned to their last resting place. Action of the Board of Docks.

The following resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the Board of Docks yesterday, all the Commissioners being present:-

Commissioners being present:—

Whereas this Board has learned with deep regret of the death, on the 23d inst., of hon. Henry Smith, President of the Board of Police of the city of New York, and whereas the Commissioners governing this department desire to bear testimony of their high appreciation of the many commendable virtues of the deceased, as shown in their official communication with him; therefore, be t.

Resolved, That, out of respect for the memory of the deceased, the regular meeting of this Board, to be held this day, be and the same is hereby postponed till March 5 prox., at two o'clock P. M., and that the offices o, the department be closed to-day at twelve o'clock M., in conformity with the resolution adopted by the Common Council, and that the Commissioners and employes of the department aftend the funeral services.

Fesolved, That the Commissioners units with the public in heartfelt expressions of sympathy for the addicted family of the deceased in this their hour of profound sorrow and grief.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the widow, and that they be entered in full on the minutes of this Board.

THE RECKLESSNESS OF NORTH RIVER PILOTS.

Government Investigation Yesterday-Boats Chasing Each Other Around the River - Interesting Developments - A Personal Quarrel Between Pilots.

ferryboats plying on the North and East rivers who are constantly in the habit of relusing to answer each other's whistles, was the cause of a government inquiry yesterday at the office of the United States Local Inspector of Steam Vessels, in Pine street. The inquiry was neld by Mr. John K. Mathews, Local Inspector of Boilers, and Mr. Jeremian Simonson, Local Inspector of Hulls, and was for the purpose of taking action with reference to the collision between the Delaware, of the Pavonia ferry, and the New York, of the Desbrosses street ferry. Over twelve witnesses were examined. The examiners stated that they are determined to carry out the steamboat laws with greater vigor

The examiners stated that they are determined to carry out the steamboat laws with greater vigor than ever, as open violations are daily occurring, notably in the matter of refusing to answer whistles on board ferryboats in the North River. Mr. Simonson gave it as his opinion that there is a personal quarrel between the two pilots who are now under examination.

The following is the principal testimony received so far:

Nicholas Pertain, pilot of ferryboat Delaware, being duly sworn, states:—i left Favonia ferry, Jersey City, bound for chambers street, on an etb lide, at a quarter past two A. M., on February 16, 1874; I saw the New York coming from Jersey City; I was at that time one-third of the way across the river, and she was directly below ma. I blew two whistles to go to the left; he answered me with one; he sheered to eastward and randirectly across the Delaware's bow, just above Chambers street ship; I rung to slow, stop and back just before we struck the New York; at the time of collision the New York was within about 10 feet or the end of Dunne street dock; at the time if leev two whistles we were about a quarter of a mile apart; after I blew my sainal she hailed to the low york; after I received an aniversal of this work, after I received an aniversal of the sain of the work of the silp, which is about 50 yards from the end of the dock; after I received an aniversal received an aniversal received and after that the New York blew three whistles himmedially after, and after that the New York blew three whistles have of going into the silp, which is about 50 yards from the end of the dock; a fire I received an aniversal received an aniversal received and the same place of going into the silp, which is about 50 yards from the end of the dock; I was about 100 yards from the end of the dock; I was about 100 yards from the end of the dock; I was about 100 yards from the end of the dock; I was about 100 yards from the end of the dock; I was about 100 yards from the end of the dock; I was about 100 yards from

belis to go back, and the engines were worked accordingly; we backed two or three turns, when the boats collider, we believe the word three golock A. M. on February is, 1874, while bound from New York to Pavonia ferry, heard the Delaware blow two whistles.

William Kane, deck hand of ferryboat Jay Gould, confirmed the foresoing.
Chester Pindar, fireman on the Delaware, corroborated the statement of Nicholas Fertain, the pilot.

What THE OTHER SIDE HAS TO SAT.

Stephen L. Tinslar, pilot of the ferryboat New York, states:—1 left Jersey City at these mitutes past two o'clock A. M., and started my boat, with a strong ebytide, which took me out into the river; after heading up the river a little to the castward I saw the Delaware which to the Delaware, the treet; I blew one which to the Delaware, the pilot of the fiver; and the down on the same of the configuration of the same of the same of the same of the configuration of the same of the

A great deal of amusement was caused by this witness, who qualified every answer he gave with ambiguous language, so that his evidence was positively worthless. The investigation adjourned at four o'clock last evening, and the decision will be given in about a week.